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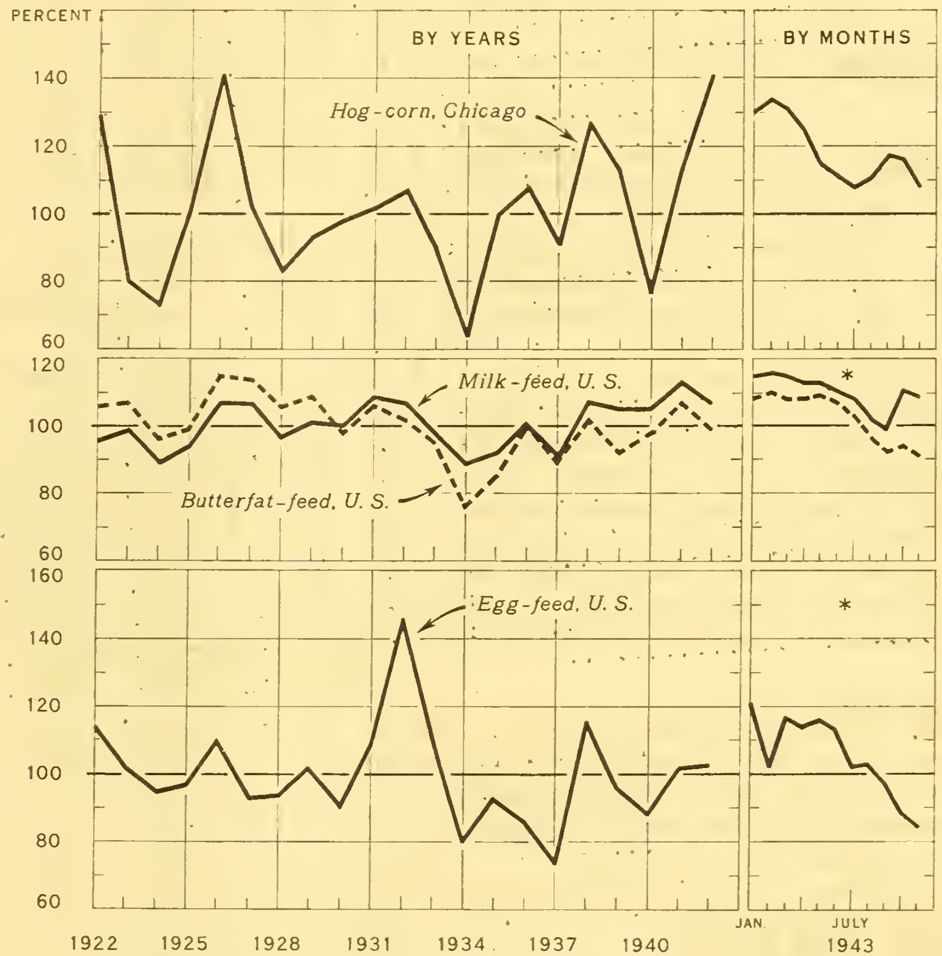
THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDS-53 BAE DECEMBER 1943

RATIOS OF PRICES OF SPECIFIED LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS TO PRICES OF FEED, 1922-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1922-41=100)



* ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION; DAIRY FEED PAYMENTS INCLUDED IN MILK-FEED AND BUTTERFAT-FEED RATIOS BEGINNING OCTOBER, 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 43418 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Feed prices have advanced relative to prices of livestock and livestock products in recent months, basically because of a reduced supply of feeds in relation to livestock numbers. The hog-corn price ratio and the milk-feed price ratio (including dairy feed payments) are still favorable to producers who can obtain adequate quantities of feed, but the butterfat-feed and egg-feed price ratios are below average. In the case of eggs, the price ratio does not appear to be so important in the fall as in the spring; as a reflection of the favorable egg-feed ratio early in 1943, the number of layers on farms January 1 is likely to be 8 to 10 percent larger than a year ago. Milk production per cow is declining, however, and the pig crop in 1944 probably will be smaller than in 1943.

Table 1.- Market prices of feeds and livestock-feed price ratios, December 1941, 1942, and October-December 1943

Item	Unit	Dec.		1943		
		1941	1942	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 1/
Grains		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Corn No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bu.	75.9	89.4	106.5	106.5	115.5
Oats No. 3 White, Chicago	"	53.2	53.6	81.3	82.7	80.5
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	50.3	50.0	76.9	77.7	78.8
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	67.6	73.8	117.9	116.1	118.0
Wheat No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	"	120.1	130.5	152.3	156.4	161.4
Rye No. 2, Minneapolis	"	67.8	70.3	108.5	111.0	116.7
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)						
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	30.55	35.80	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	32.30	37.45	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	34.25	40.40	41.55	41.55	41.55
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	"	30.65	35.95	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	32.55	37.75	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	33.95	40.05	41.55	41.55	41.55
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	38.35	38.65	48.50	48.50	48.50
Linseed meal, 34 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	38.50	42.80	45.50	45.50	45.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	36.20	45.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	42.50	39.10	51.90	51.90	51.90
41 pct. protein, Decatur	"	39.00	---	2/48.50	2/48.50	2/48.50
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S. E. milling points	"	40.65	38.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	30.60	35.70	47.00	47.00	50.00
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	28.50	32.50	41.50	41.50	41.50
Tankage, digester, 60 pct., Chicago	"	71.75	3/74.55	3/74.55	3/74.55	3/74.55
Meat scraps, Chicago	"	70.25	3/71.50	3/73.50	3/73.50	3/73.50
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	67.45	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	28.60	32.90	39.10	39.60	39.80
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein	"	40.80	46.00	56.80	57.40	58.20
Laying mash	"	53.60	59.00	69.00	70.00	70.80
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Index of Feed Prices 4/						
Feed grains, U. S., 1910-14=100		106	122	171	169	5/176
Oilseed meal, terminal markets, 1935-39=100		135	131	6/166	6/166	6/7/166
Livestock byproduct feeds and fish meal, terminal markets, 1935-39=100		152	165	166	166	7/166
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets, 1935-39=100 8/		137	139	163	166	7/166
Livestock-Feed Price Ratios, Index Numbers, 1922-41=100						
Hog-corn ratio, Chicago		119	133	116	108	10/ 98
Beef-steer corn ratio, Chicago		117	117	101	100	10/ 89
Butterfat-feed ratio, U. S. 9/		90	107	11/ 94	11/ 91	5/11/ 87
Milk-feed ratio, U. S. 9/		115	117	11/111	11/109	5/11/112
Egg-feed ratio, U. S. 9/		99	102	88	84	5/ 91

1/ Grain prices, average for week ended December 11, byproduct feed prices as of December 14. 2/ Bulk price plus allowance for bags. 3/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags. 4/ For method and data for earlier months and years see issues of "The Feed Situation" for December 1941 and April 1942. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Partly estimated. 7/ December 14. 8/ Revised to exclude copra meal. 9/ Adjusted for seasonal variation. Index numbers above 100 indicate that ratios are favorable to livestock producers. 10/ Week ended December 11. 11/ Includes dairy feed payments which began October 1.

THE FEED SITUATION

Summary

Early in December, the ceiling price on corn was raised about 9 cents per bushel to $1.16 at Chicago for No. 1 and No. 2 grades; prices of oats, barley, and grain sorghums -- previously not covered by ceilings -- were "frozen" for 60 days; the price of Government feed wheat was raised 20 cents per bushel; and the 5-cent payment on corn shipped into Eastern and Southeastern deficit areas, in effect since last April, was eliminated.

Loan rates on the 1943 corn crop, effective December 1, are about 8 cents per bushel higher than the rates for the 1942 crop in the Corn Belt. Loan rates outside the Corn Belt are 24 to 27 cents per bushel higher than last season. However, current loan values are below prevailing prices and it is likely that little corn will be placed under loan this season.

In a move to improve the distribution of oilseed cake and meal, the War Food Administration ordered 20 percent of the cake and meal produced in January to be set aside for directed distribution. Meal made available on a voluntary basis in December will be credited against the requirements for individual processors in January.

Production of the four principal feed grains in 1943 is now estimated at 115 million tons, 8 million tons under last year's record. Supplies of high-protein feed for 1943-44 are indicated at 11.4 million tons compared with 11.2 million tons in 1942-43. Over 15 million tons (500 million bushels) of wheat is available for livestock feeding in the year which began July 1943, compared with less than 10 million tons fed in the 1942-43 crop year. Total supplies of feed concentrates in 1943-44 amount to 169 million tons, 3 million tons less than a year earlier.

Despite an increased number of livestock to be fed, the supply of feed concentrates per grain-consuming animal unit this season is slightly above the average of the past 10 years although about 11 percent less than in 1942-43. The principal difficulties in the current feed supply situation arise from maldistribution -- failure of supplies to flow freely to the points of need -- and the desire of many producers to continue the heavy rate of feeding that was characteristic last season. Most difficulties with feed supply are being experienced in deficit feed areas outside the Corn Belt. Local feed shortages and prices less favorable for liberal feeding have brought about a decline in milk production per cow and egg production per hen from the record levels prevailing a year ago. Livestock marketings have been heavy but, in view of the large number of livestock on farms, not unusually so.

The December pig crop report showed a 10 percent increase in the 1943 fall pig crop over the fall pig crop in 1942 but a decline from June 1 intentions. The indicated number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1944 is down 16 percent from the large number that farrowed in the spring of 1943, when 74 million pigs were saved. Present indications point to fewer hogs to be fed in 1944-45 than in the current marketing year. There may also be fewer cattle, sheep, work stock, and chickens on farms at the beginning of 1945 than at the beginning of 1944. Altogether, there may be 5 to 10 percent fewer grain-consuming animal units to be fed next season than this.

Production goals for 1944 call for nearly the same total acreage of feed grains as in 1943, a slight increase in hay acreage, and a considerable increase in oilcrops. If the goals are reached and yields are about normal, output of feed grains would be somewhat smaller than in 1943, output of hay would be approximately the same, and output of oilcake and meal would be larger than in the current season.

-- December 23, 1943

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- The carry-over of corn, oats, and barley was increased in the crop years 1937-40, when production exceeded requirements. In the following 2 years carry-over was reduced as requirements mounted with an increasing livestock population. In addition, about 500 million bushels of wheat have been sold for feed from Government holdings since the beginning of 1942. Total stocks of feed grains were still above average in the fall of 1943, but are likely to be reduced substantially in the 1943-44 marketing year.

Corn Ceiling Rasied; Price Control Extended to Other Feed Grains

The Office of Price Administration raised the ceiling price for corn about 9 cents per bushel at Chicago on December 6. This action was taken to conform with the parity requirements of the Price Control Act, and is contained in Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 346. The new "formula price" is $1.16 per bushel for No. 1 and No. 2 Yellow corn at Chicago and $1.15-1/2 for No. 3 Yellow corn, not containing excessive moisture. The spread between the price of No. 2 Yellow corn at Chicago and the average price received by farmers for corn in the United States in recent years has varied from 4 to 9 cents. Within this range the maximum farm price on an annual basis would vary from $1.07 to $1.12. The parity price of corn in mid-November was $1.07 per bushel.

Increases in ceiling prices for corn were not uniform for all markets, since adjustments were made to correct inequalities in the previous regulation and to promote a more nearly normal flow of corn through distributive channels. Formula prices were set for principal terminal markets in Area A, the main Corn Belt, and for States, counties, or parishes in Area B, which includes the rest of the country. Ceiling prices in Area A are calculated on the basis of formula prices at the appropriate basing point, adjusted for costs of transportation and handling.

In Temporary MPR 33 the OPA "froze" prices of oats, barley, and grain sorghums for 60 days, from December 6, 1943, to February 4, 1944, pending the issuance of a permanent regulation for these feeds. Oats and barley ceiling prices were established, based on the highest prices of the 5-day period ended December 3. Specific ceiling prices were named for a number of terminal markets. For No. 3 White oats the maximum price at Chicago was set at 80.5 cents per bushel, and for No. 3 barley the maximum price at Chicago was set at $1.26 per bushel. The temporary grain sorghum ceilings (No. 1 and No. 2) were set at prices close to parity at the following base points: Kansas City, $2.36 per 100 pounds; Forth Worth and Houston, $2.40 per 100 pounds; and Los Angeles and San Francisco, $2.74 per 100 pounds.

While the price of corn at Chicago under the new ceiling is about 9 cents per bushel higher than the average price in October and November, the ceiling price of oats at Chicago is slightly lower than the average price for the past 2 months. No. 3 barley at Minneapolis, under the ceiling, is slightly higher than the average price in November. Grain sorghum prices are not greatly changed.

Corn Shipment Subsidy Dropped; Price of Feed Wheat Raised

The War Food Administration on December 4 announced three steps to aid in bringing prices of feed grains more nearly in line with each other, to make efficient use of grain, and to provide more feed for the deficit areas. The steps include: (1) Elimination on December 6 of the subsidy the Commodity Credit Corporation had been paying since last April on corn moving from surplus to eastern and southern deficit areas. The necessity for the subsidy has been largely removed by the dairy feed payments in effect since October 1. (2) An increase of 20 cents per bushel in the price of Government feed wheat beginning December 6. (3) An offer to buy corn throughout December at the old ceiling price in approximately 150 counties on the fringe of the Corn Belt where the new ceilings are lower than the old.

Loan Rates for 1943-Crop Corn Announced

Effective December 1, a new schedule of loan rates was announced for 1943-crop corn. Commodity Credit Corporation will lend 81 to 97 cents per bushel on 1943 corn to farmers in specified Corn Belt counties who have met 90 percent of their war-crop goals. Last season the loans were 73 to 89 cents a bushel. Outside of the Corn Belt counties the 1943 rates will range from 81 cents to $1.01 per bushel compared with 57 cents to 74 cents on the 1942 crop. Market prices for corn are considerably above the loan values this season, and comparatively little corn is expected to be placed under loan.

Table 2.- Corn: Loan rate, by States, average price per bushel received by farmers November 15, and difference between loan rate and price, 1942-43

State	1942			1943			
	Average loan rate in commercial counties	Average farm price Nov. 15	Difference	Loan rate in commercial counties: Range	Loan rate in commercial counties: Average	Average farm price Nov. 15	Difference
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Delaware ...	.97	.76	- .21		1.01	1.34	+ .33
Maryland ...	.96	.80	- .16		1.00	1.22	+ .22
Pennsylvania	.96	.88	- .08		.99	1.28	+ .29
Ohio	.85	.73	- .12	.94-.97	.95	1.03	+ .08
Indiana	.81	.73	- .08	.90-.94	.92	1.01	+ .09
Illinois ...	.80	.73	- .07	.87-.93	.90	.98	+ .08
Michigan ...	.84	.84	0		.92	1.14	+ .22
Wisconsin ..	.85	.80	- .05		.87	1.08	+ .21
Minnesota ..	.74	.66	- .08	.82-.86	.84	.92	+ .08
Iowa	.77	.68	- .09	.82-.88	.84	.92	+ .08
Missouri ...	.84	.78	- .06	.85-.91	.87	1.10	+ .23
South Dakota	.75	.62	- .13	.81-.83	.81	.90	+ .09
Nebraska ...	.78	.69	- .09	.81-.85	.83	.94	+ .11
Kansas	.81	.72	- .09	.84-.87	.86	1.10	+ .24
Kentucky ...	.90	.86	- .04		.96	1.24	+ .28

Duties on Imported Feeds Suspended for 90 Days

In a joint resolution of Congress approved December 22 (Public Law 211 - 78th Congress), tariff duties on imports of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, and hay to be used as livestock and poultry feed or as a constituent part of such feed, were suspended for 90 days. The suspension became effective December 23.

Oilseed Meal to be Set Aside for Directed Distribution

Twenty percent of the oilseed meal produced in January is to be set aside by processors for distribution to areas designated by the Food Production Administration. This action is taken under Food Production Order 9, and is designed to make protein meal available for distribution to areas where the need is most acute. The set-aside order was issued December 2. Voluntary cooperation of oilseed processors was requested in making quantities of protein meal available for directed distribution during December. Any meal made available for this purpose will be credited against the 20-percent requirement for the individual processor during January.

Total Supply of Protein Feed Slightly Larger Than Last Season

It is estimated that the supply of protein feeds available for livestock feeding in the year beginning October 1943 is slightly larger than the 11.2 million tons available last season. As shown in detail in table 6, the estimated supply this season totals nearly 11.4 million tons, consisting of 6,080,000 tons of high-protein cake and meal, 4,050,000 tons of animal proteins (oilmeal equivalent), and 1,235,000 tons of miscellaneous protein feeds (oilmeal equivalent). The last-named group includes gluten feed and meal, distillers' and brewers' dried grains, and copra meal.

The largest single item in the protein feed supply is soybean cake and meal. The December crop report indicated a harvest of 196 million bushels of soybeans in 1943 compared with 187 million bushels (revised) in 1942. Of this quantity about 145 million bushels may be crushed in the year beginning October 1943 compared with a crush of 133 million bushels a year earlier. The remaining soybeans would be used for seed, full-fat flour, export, and as livestock feed. A crush of 145 million bushels of soybeans would yield about 3,480,000 tons of soybean cake and meal. Approximately 400,000 tons of this quantity probably will be ground for flour or used for industrial products, leaving approximately 3,080,000 tons available for livestock feed. This is slightly more than the quantity available for feed last season, when only about 200,000 tons of soybean cake and meal were used for purposes other than feed.

More linseed cake and meal and peanut cake and meal will be produced in 1943-44 than in 1942-43, but production of cottonseed cake and meal -- with a smaller cotton crop -- will be reduced. Among the animal proteins, there will be an increase in the supply of tankage and meat scraps, but this may be slightly more than offset by a decrease in the supply of skim milk available for livestock feeding. The principal change in miscellaneous protein feeds will be an increase in distillers' dried grains as a result of expansion in output of industrial alcohol.

Government Sales of Feed Wheat Show Further Decline

After declining in September and October, Government sales of feed wheat continued to decline in November when 28 million bushels were sold, 6 million less than a month earlier and 8 million under the average for the first 10 months of the year. Sales of wheat for feed from January through November 1943 totaled 390 million bushels. In 1942, sales totaled 96 million bushels.

Stocks of wheat owned by Commodity Credit Corporation on December 1 amounted to 87 million bushels, down 12 million bushels from a month earlier. The quantity of wheat fed to livestock for the year beginning July 1943 (including wheat fed on farms where grown, domestic and imported wheat sold by Commodity Credit Corporation, and wheat purchased at open-market prices) now seems likely to total about 500 million bushels. However, considerably more than half of this quantity probably will have been fed by December 31.

Table 3.- Wheat and corn: Commodity Credit Corporation stocks at beginning of month, and sales for feed 1942-43

Year	Stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation beginning of period		Sales for livestock feed		
	Corn	Wheat	Corn	Wheat	Total in 56-pound bushels
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1942	135,163	177,551	89,030	95,718	191,585
1943					
Jan.	31,547	268,312	3,917	24,533	30,202
Feb.	27,540	248,904	382	37,393	40,446
Mar.	34,264	207,230	12,632	3,033	15,882
Apr.	28,135	229,948	11,431	29,432	42,965
May	22,354	1/187,580	4,097	57,751	65,973
June	15,972	1/205,711	3,610	49,183	56,306
July	10,414	1/204,582	4,357	43,938	51,433
Aug.	2,984	1/175,880	1,419	44,655	49,264
Sept.	4,312	1/126,789	1,401	36,981	41,023
Oct.	1,126	1/115,219	448	34,453	37,362
Nov.	1,331	1/ 99,475	1,102	28,167	31,281
Dec.	1,059	1/ 87,026		2/(25,000)	
Total (11 months)			44,796	389,519	462,137
Grand total from Jan. 1, 1942			133,826	485,237	653,722

1/ Based on reports of regional directors. Earlier months based on reports of custodians.

2/ Preliminary estimate.

Livestock Marketings Heavy; Milk and Egg Production Rates Decline

The movement of livestock to market was abnormally large in November and early December. Dry weather during the fall, which was favorable for harvesting late crops, was unfavorable for the growth of winter grains and pastures. In the central and southern portions of the Great Plains, dry weather restricted the acreage that could be seeded to wheat and greatly reduced the amount of pasturage provided by wheat fields. In the drought area covering portions of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, the late start of fall pastures accentuated the feed shortage and increased the marketings of livestock. Elsewhere, feed shortages that have developed appear to be due chiefly to increases in livestock numbers and to restricted movement of feed between farms and between areas. In some local areas where no corn could be bought, a rapid marketing of surplus hogs and pigs has been taking place.

As price ceilings have tended to favor the use of corn in the Corn Belt, some dairymen and poultrymen in deficit feed areas report that they are unable to obtain the quality or quantity of feed desired. Local feed shortages and prices less favorable for liberal feeding have brought a decline in milk production per cow and egg production per hen below the high levels prevailing a year ago. With somewhat more milk cows on farms, milk production was about 2 percent less in November than in November last year. Despite heavy culling of mature stock, the number of hens on farms has been increasing rapidly with the addition of pullets to laying flocks, and November egg production was about 4 percent higher than it was last year. The rate of egg production per layer was 2 percent lower in November this year than last.

The recent revision in the corn-price ceiling and the decline in hog prices have resulted in a less favorable hog-corn price ratio, based on United States average prices, than has prevailed in recent months. Despite these conditions, it still may be more profitable, on efficient farms, to feed corn to hogs than to sell it in commercial markets. The milk-feed price ratio has continued relatively high since October 1 when the dairy feed payments went into effect. In some sections where feed is readily available it has become more profitable to produce milk for sale as whole milk than to feed corn to hogs. But this situation may be temporary, as hog prices are likely to rise above the support levels in the late winter or early spring.

OUTLOOK

Little Net Change in Feed Prospects Indicated

The December 1 crop report and other indications reveal little net change in the over-all prospects for feed concentrate supplies in 1943-44 from the indications a month ago. The estimate of the corn crop was reduced 10 million bushels. But at 3,076 million bushels it is still the second largest crop on record, only 55 million bushels less than in 1942. Revised production figures for oats, barley, and grain sorghums also were down slightly from the November estimates. Total production of the four principal feed grains is now indicated to be 115 million tons, 8 million tons less than the record output in 1942. Total supplies of high-protein feeds for 1943-44 are now indicated to be nearly 11.4 million tons compared with 11.2 million tons last season.

Arrangements have been made to send railroad cars into the main wheat-producing areas of Canada during the winter, when navigation on the Great Lakes is closed, for direct haulage of feed wheat to the United States. This is expected to increase 1943-44 supplies of wheat for feed by 25 to 50 million bushels over the estimate in the November issue of this report. Imports of wheat for feed in the year beginning July 1943 are now expected to total from 100 to 150 million bushels. The quantity of wheat fed to livestock in 1943-44, including domestic wheat, is likely to amount to about 500 million bushels compared with approximately 320 million bushels in 1942-43 and an annual average for 1937-41 of 124 million bushels.

Total supplies of all feed concentrates for the 1943-44 marketing year are estimated at 169 million tons compared with 172 million tons (revised) last season and a 5-year average of 136 million tons. With perhaps 10 percent more grain-consuming livestock to feed this season than last, the feed-supply situation is somewhat less encouraging than the over-all figures indicate. The supply of feed concentrates per grain-consuming animal unit is estimated at .96 tons this season compared with 1.08 tons last season, a reduction of 11 percent.

By drawing on reserves (i.e., by reducing carry-over), the disappearance of feed concentrates per animal unit may be only 5 to 8 percent less this season than last, when .97 tons of concentrates disappeared per animal unit. Disappearance per animal unit last season, however, was unusually high, and the supply per animal available for consumption in the current season probably is not greatly different from that in the 1940 and 1941 crop years. There is no serious shortage in the over-all supply of feeds. Difficulties now being encountered arise chiefly from local droughts, a tight transportation situation, and the failure of feed supplies -- in the absense of usual price incentives -- to flow freely to points of need.

Hay production in 1943 is now estimated at 100 million tons compared with 105 million tons in 1942. The carry-in of hay at the beginning of the current season was 2 million tons larger than a year earlier. The hay supply is sufficient for normal feeding except in drought areas of the East and South where considerable tonnage must be shipped in from other areas.

Feed Supplies Short in South Central States and New Mexico

Demand for feed grains continues strong throughout the country. More feed grains are urgently needed in the South Central drought area. In general, grain movements are being affected by crowded rail facilities and labor shortages. The Northeast is in a relatively satisfactory position currently as a result of heavier-than-usual shipments on the Great Lakes near the end of the season of navigation. Corn is needed, however, to maintain a desirable balance of feed ingredients. The feed-grain situation in the Northeast in the next few months will depend largely on the volume of rail shipments of grain, particularly corn from the Midwest.

Protein meals have been critically short in the Southwest Range areas. Substantial amounts of oil meals have been made available for delivery by feed mills at the direction of the War Food Administrator during late December. These amounts will be credited against the mills' January set-aside requirements under Food Production Order 9. Most of the meal now available for allocation is being distributed in the Southwest where range conditions have been very unfavorable. The number and location of States selected to receive allocations will depend on the quantity of meal made available for allocation and on the demand for allocated supplies.

Fewer Livestock Expected in 1944-45

The December 1943 pig survey showed a smaller fall pig crop than the June 1 intentions of farmers had indicated, but still a record-breaking crop. The fall crop was estimated at 47.8 million pigs saved, 10 percent more than the 43.7 million pigs saved in the fall of 1942 and 72 percent more than the 1932-41 average. The percentage increases over last year by regions were as follows: East North Central, 11; West North Central, 3; North Atlantic, 38; South Atlantic, 22; South Central, 11; and West, 11. The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1943 was estimated at 121.8 million head, 17 percent larger than in 1942. Despite large marketings from the 1943 crop in October and November, a much greater number of hogs over 6 months old (including brood sows) was on farms December 1 than the previous record number a year earlier.

The number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1944 is indicated to be 16 percent less than the number farrowed in the spring of 1943, when an all-time high of 74 million pigs were saved. The fall crop in 1944 may be down by an equal or greater percentage, as a result of the smaller supply of feed per hog and the less favorable hog-corn price ratio in prospect for next spring compared with last. The number of hogs to be fed in the 1944-45 crop year, therefore, probably will be considerably smaller than in the current crop year.

While present livestock goals call for further expansion in dairy herds, increased slaughter of beef cattle is suggested for 1944. The total number of cattle and calves on farms on January 1, 1945, may be moderately less than on January 1, 1944, when the peak in the current cattle number cycle is likely to be reached.

Sheep numbers are already declining and may decline somewhat further in 1944. The trend in numbers of horses and mules on farms is also downward. The number of chickens on farms at the beginning of 1945 may be about 5 percent less than the record number expected at the beginning of 1944. Altogether, the total number of grain-consuming animal units to be fed in 1944-45 may be 5 to 10 percent smaller than in the current season, assuming about average weather conditions in 1944.

Goals for Feed Crops in 1944, by States

Acreage goals for 1944 feed crops by States, as finally determined by the War Food Administration in cooperation with State goals Committees, are shown in table 4. For corn the national goal is 100,233,000 acres compared with 97,136,000 acres planted in 1942. Corn acreage would be increased in all but a few States in the South and Southwest. For oats the national goal is 39,478,000 acres, a decrease of over 3 million acres from 1943. For barley the national goal, at 17,375,000 acres, is only slightly changed from 1943. For sorghums (except for sirup) the over-all goal is 16,747,000 acres, a decrease of about 1/2 million acres. For tame hay the national goal is 62,768,000 harvested acres, an increase of about 1-3/4 million acres over 1943. For the four feed grains combined there would be a net decrease of 781,000 acres from the acreage planted in 1943.

The goals for all crops for 1944 were set with the view that production of direct food crops should be given priority over that of crops going indirectly to food uses (such as feed grains). Thus the requirement for wheat and edible oilcrops shows considerable expansion over 1943.

If the feed-grain acreage goals are realized in 1944 and yields are about normal, production of feed grains would be smaller than in 1943. Hay production would be about the same. Production of oilcrops, and high-protein cake and meal, would be increased, particularly if the 1944 goal of 13,654,000 harvested acres of soybeans is reached.

Table 4.- Feed crops: 1944 State acreage goals,
compared with 1943 acreage

State and region	Corn		Oats		Barley		Sorghums (except sirup)		Hay, all tame	
	1943 planted	1944 goal	1943 planted	1944 goal	1943 planted	1944 goal	1943 planted	1944 goal	1943 harvested	1944 goal
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Maine	16	18	99	104	4	5	-	-	857	875
New Hampshire	15	17	12	15	-	-	-	-	335	345
Vermont	64	70	70	95	5	5	-	-	865	890
Massachusetts	41	45	12	20	-	-	-	-	346	345
Rhode Island	8	9	3	3	-	-	-	-	34	33
Connecticut	48	55	11	17	-	-	-	-	280	270
New York	654	700	673	900	116	123	-	-	3,953	3,800
New Jersey	181	195	51	50	8	10	-	-	245	242
Pennsylvania	1,298	1,414	849	876	131	96	-	-	2,242	2,243
NORTHEAST	2,325	2,523	1,780	2,080	264	239	-	-	9,157	9,043
Illinois	8,621	9,000	3,536	3,125	119	150	13	15	2,607	2,600
Indiana	4,338	4,500	1,612	1,350	69	100	11	20	2,060	1,850
Iowa	10,937	11,500	5,069	4,500	51	45	43	45	3,037	3,050
Michigan	1,562	2,000	1,280	1,200	175	250	-	-	2,692	2,700
Minnesota	5,356	5,700	4,450	4,000	1,348	1,400	17	20	3,016	3,177
Missouri	4,931	5,050	2,670	2,200	165	300	274	300	3,132	3,500
Nebraska	8,502	9,000	2,291	1,875	1,779	2,125	662	800	969	1,000
Ohio	3,544	3,575	1,326	1,150	45	50	-	-	2,429	2,415
South Dakota	3,834	3,900	2,478	2,400	2,321	2,200	739	1,000	595	635
Wisconsin	2,529	2,625	2,666	2,700	358	350	4	4	3,876	3,800
NORTH CENTRAL	54,154	56,850	27,378	24,500	6,430	6,970	1,763	2,204	24,413	24,727
Delaware	130	143	6	4	10	9	-	-	82	71
Maryland	457	490	48	40	79	65	-	-	441	440
Virginia	1,345	1,400	170	180	82	85	3	1	1,377	1,445
West Virginia	417	435	103	102	11	12	-	-	788	810
North Carolina	2,335	2,380	361	360	60	43	13	11	1,355	1,420
Kentucky	2,753	3,000	134	90	189	235	26	24	1,770	1,580
Tennessee	2,883	2,884	230	238	140	143	41	51	2,106	2,035
EAST CENTRAL	10,320	10,732	1,052	1,014	571	592	83	87	7,919	7,801
Alabama	3,257	3,150	264	326	-	-	32	50	1,326	1,300
Arkansas	2,108	2,175	388	400	12	20	108	125	1,184	1,400
Florida	747	775	24	40	-	-	-	10	143	160
Georgia	3,804	3,700	701	800	11	10	38	60	1,662	1,800
Louisiana	1,431	1,384	151	160	-	-	15	25	329	400
Mississippi	2,880	2,950	347	426	-	28	34	35	935	1,108
Oklahoma	2,097	2,000	1,553	1,300	724	450	2,372	2,020	1,145	1,400
South Carolina	1,561	1,450	741	872	13	27	20	21	708	1,290
Texas	5,610	5,575	1,593	1,900	450	600	7,948	7,000	1,742	1,600
SOUTHERN	23,495	23,159	5,762	6,224	1,210	1,135	10,567	9,346	9,174	10,458
Arizona	37	40	27	30	99	114	54	70	278	305
California	74	80	499	470	1,602	1,700	113	180	1,805	1,740
Colorado	987	1,050	209	200	894	900	602	865	1,021	975
Idaho	36	50	237	150	392	325	-	-	1,027	1,012
Kansas	3,872	3,640	2,147	1,550	1,538	1,500	3,486	3,250	946	1,000
Montana	198	225	522	450	522	550	7	15	1,212	1,350
Nevada	4	4	12	10	25	25	-	-	188	192
New Mexico	210	220	41	35	35	30	505	550	189	200
North Dakota	1,188	1,400	2,228	1,900	2,826	2,400	95	150	816	1,000
Oregon	52	60	446	440	292	260	-	-	854	915
Utah	29	30	53	35	163	160	-	-	496	500
Washington	31	40	318	250	337	350	-	-	990	1,000
Wyoming	124	130	147	140	129	125	16	30	531	550
WESTERN	6,842	6,969	6,886	5,660	8,854	8,439	4,878	5,110	10,353	10,739
TOTAL	97,136	100,233	42,858	39,478	17,329	17,375	17,291	16,747	61,016	62,768

Source: War Food Administration, November 30, 1943, and December 1 crop report, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 5.- Feed concentrates: Supplies and disappearance, number of grain-consuming animal units, and supply and disappearance per animal unit in the United States, 1926-43

Marketing year 1/	Corn 2/	Oats 2/	Barley 2/	Grain sorghums 3/	Wheat fed 4/	Rye fed 4/	Mill-feed by-products 4/	High protein concentrates 6/	Total supply	Grain consuming animal units 7/	Supply per animal unit	Total domestic disappearance	Disappearance per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	1,000 tons	Tons
1926	79,187	22,704	4,249	2,037	1,028	188	8,169	7,060	124,622	135,457	.92	114,435	.84
1927	79,338	20,235	5,896	2,334	1,335	190	7,910	6,591	123,829	140,453	.88	117,295	.84
1928	77,270	22,888	8,133	2,212	1,697	196	7,824	6,959	127,179	137,038	.93	116,548	.85
1929	74,556	20,812	7,332	1,399	1,763	308	7,496	7,091	120,757	135,806	.89	112,937	.83
1930	62,143	22,909	7,681	1,052	5,391	518	7,180	6,866	113,740	134,944	.84	105,243	.78
1931	76,835	20,816	5,283	2,014	5,709	532	6,220	6,779	124,138	139,469	.89	113,467	.81
1932	89,621	22,515	7,411	1,851	4,293	479	6,006	6,942	139,118	144,491	.96	123,006	.85
1933	77,956	15,530	4,394	1,523	3,078	238	5,684	6,777	115,180	143,168	.80	103,029	.72
1934	50,026	10,794	3,670	538	3,408	280	6,024	6,688	81,428	120,518	.68	79,191	.66
1935	66,196	20,625	7,449	1,613	2,973	454	6,287	7,528	113,125	123,032	.92	102,285	.83
1936	47,084	17,172	5,373	848	3,378	384	6,668	7,728	88,635	122,401	.72	88,001	.72
1937	75,842	20,282	5,938	1,959	3,894	526	6,483	8,111	123,035	120,962	1.02	104,185	.86
1938	81,485	20,769	7,041	1,882	4,593	530	6,960	8,139	131,449	127,003	1.04	109,210	.86
1939	88,610	18,460	8,057	1,491	3,243	504	6,821	8,427	135,613	138,491	.98	111,384	.80
1940	88,198	22,300	8,813	2,329	3,423	476	6,844	9,657	142,040	133,449	1.06	118,343	.89
1941	92,981	22,464	10,358	3,130	3,468	577	6,985	9,968	149,931	143,077	1.05	130,307	.91
1942 8/	101,470	9/25,605	9/12,675	2,990	9,540	764	7,728	11,173	171,945	158,928	1.08	154,905	.97
1943 10/	96,585	9/23,009	9/10,709	2,889	15,000	1,120	8,014	11,365	168,691	175,000	.96		

1/ Corn and other high-protein feeds, year beginning October; oats, wheat and rye fed, and wheat millfeeds, year beginning July; barley, year beginning August 1926-33, year beginning June 1934-43. 2/ Production plus carry-over. 3/ Production. 4/ Fed on farms of wheat growers plus Government feed wheat. 5/ Production and net imports of wheat millfeeds plus production of screenings, beet and molasses pulp, and rice millfeeds. 6/ Converted to oilmeal equivalent as follows: Cottonseed, soybean, linseed, and peanut oilcake and meal, 1; tankage and meat scraps, fish meal, and skim milk and products, 1.5; gluten feed, distillers' dried grains, brewers' dried grains, and copra meal, 0.7. 7/ Including poultry. 8/ Revised. 9/ Includes imports. 10/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Supplies of high-protein feeds available for livestock feeding in the United States, 1926-43

Year beginning Oct. 1	Oilcake and meal				Animal proteins			Miscellaneous feeds				Total oilmeal equivalent 6/
	Cottonseed 1/	Soybean 2/	Linseed 2/	Peanut 1/	Tankage and meat scraps 3/	Fish meal 3/	Skim milk and products 4/	Gluten feed 5/	Distillers' grains 5/	Brewers' grains 5/	Copra meal 3/	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1926	2,182	32	426	10	645	65	1,845	645	86	8	87	7,060
1927	1,697	61	493	22	671	84	1,710	703	79	8	95	6,591
1928	1,930	91	439	18	642	100	1,820	702	93	7	110	6,959
1929	2,128	114	368	35	612	118	1,835	647	90	7	110	7,091
1930	1,936	123	334	18	635	83	1,915	541	79	6	96	6,866
1931	1,935	133	204	14	620	87	1,980	511	71	5	75	6,779
1932	1,939	113	202	17	650	99	2,010	590	59	18	95	6,942
1933	1,860	99	142	11	662	140	1,900	577	110	70	117	6,777
1934	1,716	285	202	47	574	181	1,830	444	160	84	112	6,688
1935	1,842	633	263	48	643	251	1,775	588	240	99	128	7,528
1936	2,201	552	273	67	634	290	1,705	511	230	110	137	7,728
1937	2,576	740	177	50	608	215	1,795	545	150	104	117	8,111
1938	2,129	1,042	203	77	667	236	1,780	567	149	104	129	8,139
1939	1,851	1,299	393	43	728	240	1,765	614	164	101	179	8,427
1940	2,025	1,526	740	146	811	257	1,825	759	206	117	174	9,657
1941	1,963	1,750	891	70	874	208	1,725	962	346	169	72	9,968
1942	2,122	2,958	795	110	882	179	1,655	969	357	232	34	11,173
1943 7/ .	1,830	3,080	1,025	145	965	180	1,555	975	500	240	50	11,365

1/ Stocks, production, and net imports, year beginning October 1, minus cottonseed meal used for fertilizer. 2/ Production minus net exports and soybean meal used for food and industry. 3/ Production plus imports. 4/ Dry-weight equivalent of skim milk, buttermilk, and whey fed on farms; skim milk and buttermilk dried and concentrated for feed (mfg.), and dried whey for feed. 5/ Production. 6/ Converted to oilmeal equivalent as follows: Oilcake and meal, 1; animal proteins, 1.5; miscellaneous feeds, 0.7. 7/ Expected.

Table 7.- Index numbers of ratios between the prices of specified livestock and livestock products and prices of feed, monthly, 1922-43

(1922-41 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av. 1/
					Hog-corn price ratio, Chicago 2/								
1922	142	153	155	151	144	144	128	116	117	108	97	95	129
1923	100	94	95	87	78	69	68	74	80	60	71	82	80
1924	79	76	81	81	81	73	59	68	71	76	68	66	73
1925	71	77	98	101	89	94	106	105	117	117	115	121	101
1926	130	142	144	146	163	169	136	121	129	141	142	131	141
1927	137	136	140	127	94	75	75	70	89	104	90	81	102
1928	79	72	69	75	76	81	85	96	101	85	89	87	83
1929	84	92	103	108	105	100	96	88	83	84	87	91	93
1930	97	110	108	103	108	102	90	82	88	97	103	97	98
1931	100	98	106	106	98	93	94	111	109	114	92	96	102
1932	92	97	110	100	90	102	122	112	113	115	114	112	107
1933	112	127	128	92	91	87	67	66	75	93	77	59	90
1934	58	76	75	69	58	59	59	65	72	61	58	53	64
1935	72	81	92	85	90	92	95	114	112	102	127	137	100
1936	137	143	142	141	129	131	97	75	75	76	77	79	108
1937	77	77	74	63	68	76	83	96	91	129	137	119	91
1938	113	124	134	119	120	126	125	123	134	148	142	120	127
1939	120	137	132	120	110	105	104	104	117	120	102	81	113
1940	76	75	75	74	69	64	77	80	85	82	81	86	77
1941	103	105	98	103	107	113	124	121	125	127	122	119	114
1942	118	131	139	146	140	142	141	144	146	164	147	133	141
1943	130	134	131	125	115	111	108	111	117	116	108		
					Beef steer-corn price ratio, Chicago 3/								
1922	106	98	97	96	94	102	104	108	109	104	91	85	99
1923	89	84	84	79	80	82	78	83	81	67	81	89	82
1924	83	80	84	87	87	80	60	57	59	61	56	51	70
1925	51	53	60	67	61	65	74	77	86	92	87	89	72
1926	85	89	93	89	90	96	85	82	89	92	94	89	89
1927	92	95	105	104	87	79	82	78	92	112	114	106	96
1928	108	97	92	87	87	94	100	106	112	107	115	108	101
1929	94	89	95	106	110	109	104	99	97	103	104	103	101
1930	104	107	109	102	100	94	81	68	82	92	104	103	96
1931	101	97	99	94	92	91	94	132	139	155	141	135	114
1932	126	128	134	137	135	156	175	174	186	194	178	167	158
1933	148	146	138	101	94	94	76	81	85	97	82	78	101
1934	76	80	85	96	95	89	79	67	71	68	61	56	77
1935	72	85	91	88	89	85	82	89	88	89	113	117	91
1936	108	96	100	94	88	87	67	53	58	61	69	68	79
1937	67	65	65	56	58	70	83	95	92	136	140	113	87
1938	96	96	103	104	108	118	128	135	139	163	154	140	124
1939	142	149	153	145	133	127	137	142	133	144	137	120	138
1940	114	111	113	113	101	104	113	118	125	130	132	136	118
1941	132	127	116	108	101	101	108	111	110	117	113	117	113
1942	108	118	108	113	109	109	111	124	124	139	134	117	118
1943	108	110	108	107	103	104	101	101	102	101	100		

Continued -

Table 7.- Index numbers of ratios between the prices of specified livestock and livestock products and prices of feed, monthly, 1922-43 - Continued

(1922-41 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av. 1/
	Butterfat-feed price ratio, United States, (seasonally adjusted) 4/												
1922	105	103	99	97	100	105	109	102	107	108	111	119	106
1923	115	110	108	113	103	98	101	104	107	103	109	112	107
1924	121	117	113	103	102	102	95	85	82	76	75	80	96
1925	82	78	90	96	100	98	100	101	104	113	113	113	99
1926	113	112	115	113	115	119	116	110	113	111	118	124	115
1927	126	126	131	133	123	109	107	99	101	103	105	105	114
1928	113	106	103	100	96	97	100	113	116	109	109	109	106
1929	109	109	111	113	120	122	117	111	108	102	98	93	109
1930	89	90	92	100	103	94	99	102	104	103	104	91	98
1931	87	88	100	98	86	90	100	119	130	143	115	109	106
1932	99	91	92	89	89	88	90	111	110	111	116	133	102
1933	130	109	103	104	114	107	91	74	78	83	80	69	95
1934	64	86	92	86	92	88	81	75	65	61	65	63	76
1935	70	86	77	86	76	73	76	82	89	88	101	111	85
1936	120	127	116	120	109	115	104	92	87	77	73	69	100
1937	72	71	75	70	71	76	80	93	103	110	114	119	89
1938	109	100	101	98	100	101	105	107	103	100	101	101	102
1939	96	97	88	84	87	92	97	98	87	94	93	89	92
1940	96	94	90	89	92	94	101	104	101	101	100	107	98
1941	100	102	103	110	122	127	125	114	107	101	98	90	107
1942	90	87	87	91	100	100	99	104	106	108	108	107	99
1943	108	110	108	108	109	107	103	96	92 5/	94 5/	91		
	Milk-feed price ratio, United States, (seasonally adjusted) 6/												
1922	94	92	86	86	91	95	101	101	103	101	98	100	96
1923	98	97	98	100	102	106	106	105	102	95	93	94	99
1924	94	94	95	96	97	96	90	84	83	77	79	80	89
1925	82	84	89	97	97	96	94	94	96	99	98	98	94
1926	99	100	103	106	109	110	108	106	106	107	110	113	107
1927	115	113	115	119	115	109	106	101	102	101	101	101	107
1928	102	98	95	93	92	92	94	100	100	98	97	98	97
1929	98	98	101	104	108	108	106	102	99	97	96	94	101
1930	94	97	100	101	101	99	103	102	103	104	102	98	100
1931	98	101	102	102	102	105	113	122	126	124	109	104	109
1932	102	105	106	103	103	103	106	107	108	110	111	111	107
1933	110	105	104	102	105	106	87	89	91	93	94	92	98
1934	94	98	98	97	98	97	93	85	79	76	79	79	89
1935	81	85	85	88	86	84	88	91	95	97	105	111	92
1936	115	116	115	115	112	112	102	90	87	86	85	83	101
1937	82	81	82	76	75	76	82	90	99	107	113	118	91
1938	113	107	105	102	98	98	102	104	109	111	115	116	107
1939	112	109	102	95	94	95	103	111	104	110	111	109	105
1940	109	106	102	99	96	96	104	105	107	108	109	111	105
1941	108	108	110	111	115	114	117	115	112	115	115	115	113
1942	112	107	105	104	105	102	104	104	107	109	110	117	107
1943	115	116	115	113	113	110	108	102	99 5/	111 5/	109		

Continued -

Table 7.- Index numbers of ratios between the prices of specified livestock and livestock products and prices of feed, monthly, 1922-43 - Continued

(1922-41 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av. 1/
	Egg-feed price ratio, United States (seasonally adjusted) 7/												
1922	115	152	108	112	116	117	117	109	114	114	105	102	114
1923	99	109	114	101	101	98	101	104	105	96	100	98	102
1924	97	127	98	96	100	106	97	94	91	85	83	82	95
1925	96	94	82	95	94	97	106	103	91	99	100	100	97
1926	96	105	114	123	125	128	121	109	109	102	105	109	110
1927	107	110	98	102	92	74	82	65	87	89	90	91	93
1928	101	98	92	89	89	89	92	100	98	92	90	94	94
1929	90	105	114	100	110	118	110	107	99	94	95	100	102
1930	110	115	98	105	97	88	91	83	84	78	89	76	91
1931	86	70	105	105	90	99	102	118	125	138	119	121	109
1932	107	98	101	103	110	120	127	144	151	185	191	218	146
1933	215	129	138	114	103	84	74	79	86	102	95	88	110
1934	91	91	99	95	94	83	78	76	77	69	70	64	80
1935	76	90	82	89	98	99	98	99	99	89	96	99	93
1936	101	116	102	103	110	112	86	74	69	66	68	66	86
1937	61	57	68	67	60	61	61	70	74	88	96	95	74
1938	98	80	97	101	115	120	119	131	137	131	123	122	116
1939	100	95	111	106	99	98	102	108	92	91	89	74	96
1940	82	93	85	83	83	81	85	85	93	88	86	99	88
1941	94	82	95	110	108	118	114	111	105	96	97	99	102
1942	110	92	102	105	109	111	106	110	105	97	92	102	103
1943	121	102	117	114	116	113	102	103	97	88	84		

1/ Average index numbers are averages of unadjusted ratios divided by the 1922-41 average. 2/ Ratio between prices of packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago divided by the 1922-41 average ratio (11.8). 3/ Ratio between prices of "beef steers from the Corn Belt, sold out of first hands, at Chicago, for slaughter, all grades" and No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago, divided by the 1922-41 average ratio (14.2). 4/ Ratio between prices of butterfat and dairy ration divided by index of seasonal variation and by the 1922-41 average ratio (24.6). Dairy ration based on prices received by farmers for fixed quantities of corn, oats, barley, and cottonseed. Index of seasonal variation is based on ratio of monthly price ratios to trend during the period 1922-41. 5/ Includes dairy feed payments which began October 1. 6/ Ratio between prices of milk and grain mixture fed to milk cows divided by index of seasonal variation and by the 1922-41 average ratio (1.23). Price of grain mixture is based on monthly returns from about 4,500 dairy farmers as to the value of grains, mill feeds, or concentrate mixtures fed to cows on their own farms. Index of seasonal variation based on ratio of monthly price ratios to trend during the period 1922-41, with adjustments made for change in seasonal pattern before 1941. 7/ Ratio between prices of eggs and poultry ration divided by index of seasonal variation and by the 1922-41 average ratio (18.5). Poultry ration cost based on prices received by farmers for fixed quantities of corn, wheat, oats, and barley and prices paid by farmers for fixed quantities of bran and tankage. Index of seasonal variation is based on ratio of monthly price ratios to trend during the period 1922-41 with adjustments for gradual changes in seasonal pattern.

Table 8 .- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, November 1941 and 1942, and September-November 1943

Item	Nov.		1943		
	1941	1942	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production					
Cottonseed cake and meal ...	255.8	314.0	229.6	286.8	290.0
Soybean cake and meal	---	194.4	196.5	194.8	---
Linseed cake and meal	---	71.1	98.5	92.4	---
Peanut cake and meal	8.7	9.3	3.8	10.2	16.7
Gluten feed and meal	74.4	84.6	81.3	1/ 81.6	1/ 80.6
Brewers' dried grains	8.8	15.7	22.5	20.4	17.3
Distillers' dried grains ...	19.4	30.6	31.0	33.3	31.4
Wheat millfeeds	344.7	394.3	438.9	465.7	2/445.0
Stocks, end of month					
Cottonseed cake and meal ...	356.9	117.4	48.5	56.7	65.4
Peanut cake and meal	11.9	2.8	1.1	2.2	2.8

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal, Bureau of the Census; soybean and linseed cake and meal, Food Distribution Administration, derived from Census crushings reports; peanut cake and meal, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; brewers' and distillers' dried grains, Food Distribution Administration; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, and wheat millfeeds from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Domestic grind. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 9 .- Feed grains and hay: Production in the United States, 1926-43

Year	Corn	Oats	Barley	All sorghums for grain	Total grains	All hay
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1926	2,546,972	1,152,911	166,030	72,748	95,784	76,025
1927	2,616,120	1,093,221	239,071	83,350	98,815	98,151
1928	2,665,516	1,312,914	328,351	78,987	105,733	83,842
1929	2,515,937	1,112,949	280,637	49,967	96,387	87,357
1930	2,080,130	1,274,592	301,619	37,561	86,928	74,527
1931	2,575,927	1,124,232	200,280	71,914	96,935	75,203
1932	2,930,352	1,254,584	299,394	66,097	111,159	83,721
1933	2,397,593	736,309	152,839	54,386	84,105	75,072
1934	1,448,920	544,247	117,390	19,209	52,633	60,485
1935	2,299,363	1,210,229	288,667	57,610	92,287	90,389
1936	1,505,689	792,583	147,740	30,270	59,234	70,040
1937	2,642,978	1,176,744	221,889	69,948	100,115	83,035
1938	2,548,753	1,089,383	256,620	67,210	96,836	91,465
1939	2,580,912	957,704	278,163	53,267	95,756	86,305
1940	2,462,320	1,245,388	308,944	83,164	98,615	94,767
1941	2,675,790	1,180,663	362,082	111,784	105,633	94,238
1942	3,131,518	1,349,547	429,167	106,770	122,566	105,295
1943	3,076,159	1,143,867	322,187	103,168	115,055	99,543

Table 10.- Corn, oats, barley, and hay: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1942-43

Year beginning	Carry-over			Production	Total supply	Total disappearance
	Farm	Commercial	Total			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
			Corn			
Oct. 1						
1942	423,758	38,641	1/492,399	3,131,518	3,623,917	3,250,621
1943	364,844	7,452	1/373,296	3,076,159	3,449,455	
			Oats			
July 1						
1942	192,398	2,109	194,507	1,349,547	1,544,054	1,299,864
1943	236,444	7,746	244,190	1,143,867	1,388,057	
			Barley			
June 1						
1942	76,743	4,541	81,284	429,167	510,451	406,412
1943	95,272	8,767	104,039	322,187	426,226	
			Hay			
			1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
May 1						
1942			11,260	105,295	116,555	103,157
1943			13,398	99,543	112,941	

1/ Includes corn owned by the Government.

Table 11.- Feed grain and hay supplies, by regions, 1937-43

Geographical division	Feed grains 1/			Hay 2/		
	Average: 1937-41	1942	1943 3/	Average: 1937-41	1942	1943 3/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North Atlantic	4,192	4,497	3,500	13,249	14,082	15,240
East North Central	35,376	39,697	37,049	22,486	24,271	23,470
West North Central	51,610	68,496	63,826	27,197	34,982	32,161
South Atlantic	6,549	6,423	6,420	5,939	6,638	6,776
South Central	15,014	16,365	15,488	12,038	14,354	12,979
Western	3,736	5,938	5,632	20,899	22,228	22,315
United States	116,477	141,416	131,915	101,808	116,555	112,941

1/ Corn, October 1 farm and commercial stocks, plus corn owned by the Government at country points, plus production for all purposes; oats, July 1 farm and commercial stocks, plus production; barley, June 1 farm and commercial stocks, plus production; all sorghums for grain production.

2/ May 1 carry-over plus production.

3/ Preliminary.

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